Exhibit 300 (BY2009)

PART ONE	
OVERVIEW	
1. Date of Submission:	2007-06-01
2. Agency:	015
3. Bureau:	10
4. Name of this Capital Asset:	Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC)
5. Unique Project Identifier:	015-10-01-14-01-1330-00
6. What kind of investment will this be in FY2009?	
Mixed Life Cycle	
7. What was the first budget year this investment was submitted to OMB?	
FY2001 or earlier	
8. Provide a brief summary and justification for this investment, including a brief description of how this closes in part or in whole an identified agency performance gap.	
The Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC) project enables the transfer of authority and related accounting information electronically among Federal Program Agencies (FPAs). Without IPAC, labor intensive paper transfers and/or more costly methods (i.e., checks) would be used. IPAC enables Financial Management Service (FMS) to meet statutory requirements for accounting and reporting. The IPAC system is comprised of multiple modules and serves as a feeder system to the GWA central accounting system. IPAC provides FPAs with a mechanism to move funds for inter-agency transactions at an Agency Location Code (ALC) level within the government in a closed environment and provides a stable base of operations for its customer agencies. This application enables the exchange of accounting information among FPAs by providing the means for monetary balance transfers between FPAs involved in buyer-seller relationships. To take advantage of its monetary balance transfer tracking and communications capabilities, additional applications have been implemented to process data through the IPAC System. IPAC transactions are consolidated monthly and are provided to the FMS Central Accounting System for processing. The central accounting system relies on the timely submission of accounting data in order to prepare congressionally mandated reports (the Monthly Treasury Statement [MTS] and the Consolidated Financial Statements [CFS]). The IPAC Project closes an accounting information exchange and reporting performance gap precipitated by the antiquated legacy GOALS II applications. IPAC's enhanced functionality is necessary to meet executive, legislative and FMS mandates. The designed efficiencies of this investment prevent a return to the antiquated, mainframe-based, paper document-depende nt, labor-intensive, non-FMS TRM compliant system(s) in operation prior to IPAC's implementation. Continued use of antiquated, labor-intensive systems and technologies will ultimately prevent fulfillment of the FMS mission and is not in keeping with the PMA and E-Gov initiatives or the Treasury and FMS Strategic Goals and Objectives.	
9. Did the Agency's Executive/Investment Committee approve this request?	
yes	
9.a. If "yes," what was the date of this approval?	
2007-08-16	
10. Did the Project Manager review this Exhibit?	
yes	
11. Project Manager Name:	
Markland, Susan	
Project Manager Phone:	
Project Manager Email:	
11.a. What is the current FAC-P/PM certification level of the project/program manager?	
TBD	

Comment: This sentence indirectly alludes to the acquisition section (where FRBR is named); therefore, the sentence is removed.

Deleted: IPAC was developed jointly between FMS and the FRB of Richmond and will continue to be maintained and enhanced by these organizations.

12. Has the agency developed and/or promoted cost effective, energy-efficient and environmentally sustainable techniques or practices for this project.
yes
12.a. Will this investment include electronic assets (including computers)?
yes
12.b. Is this investment for new construction or major retrofit of a Federal building or facility? (answer applicable to non-IT assets only)
no
13. Does this investment directly support one of the PMA initiatives?
yes
If yes, select the initiatives that apply:
Expanded E-Government
Financial Performance
13.a. Briefly and specifically describe for each selected how this asset directly supports the identified initiative(s)? (e.g. If E-Gov is selected, is it an approved shared service provider or the managing partner?)
Financial Performance - IPAC provides more accurate and timely information across Federal Program Agencies. IPAC enhances cost, schedule, and technical performance at the program level, and provides economies-of-scale for the process of Government- wide accounting and reporting by moving to a distributed, shared environment. Expanded E-Government - IPAC re-engineers Gov-to-Go v reporting processes, replaces paper-based processes and transactions with web-based, data-driven technology.
14. Does this investment support a program assessed using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)?
yes
14.a. If yes, does this investment address a weakness found during the PART review?
no
14.b. If yes, what is the name of the PARTed program?
Financial Management Service Payments
14.c. If yes, what rating did the PART receive?
Effective
15. Is this investment for information technology?
yes
16. What is the level of the IT Project (per CIO Council's PM Guidance)?
Level 3
17. What project management qualifications does the Project Manager have? (per CIO Council's PM Guidance)
(1) Project manager has been validated as qualified for this investment
18. Is this investment identified as high risk on the Q4 - FY 2007 agency high risk report (per OMB memorandum M-05-23)?
yes
19. Is this a financial management system?
yes
19.a. If yes, does this investment address a FFMIA compliance area?
yes
19.a.1. If yes, which compliance area:
Financial Systems Requirements and Accounting Standards
19.b. If yes, please identify the system name(s) and system acronym(s) as reported in the most recent financial systems inventory update required by Circular A11 section 52.
System Name: Intra-governmental Payment and Collection System System Acronym: IPAC
20. What is the percentage breakout for the total FY2008 funding request for the following? (This should total 100%)

Deleted:

Hardware	0
Software	7
Services	82
Other	11

21. If this project produces information dissemination products for the public, are these products published to the Internet in conformance with OMB Memorandum 05-04 and included in your agency inventory, schedules and priorities?

n/a

22. Contact information of individual responsible for privacy related questions.

Name

Peter Genova

Phone Number

Title

FMS Sr. Official for Privacy

Email

23. Are the records produced by this investment appropriately scheduled with the National Archives and Records Administration's approval?

yes

24. Does this investment directly support one of the GAO High Risk Areas?

no

SUMMARY OF SPEND

1. Provide the total estimated life-cycle cost for this investment by completing the following table. All amounts represent budget authority in millions, and are rounded to three decimal places. Federal personnel costs should be included only in the row designated Government FTE Cost, and should be excluded from the amounts shown for Planning, Full Acquisition, and Operation/Maintenance. The total estimated annual cost of the investment is the sum of costs for Planning, Full Acquisition, and Operation/Maintenance. For Federal buildings and facilities, life-cycle costs should include long term energy, environmental, decommissioning, and/or restoration costs. The costs associated with the entire life-cycle of the investment should be included in this report.

All amounts represent Budget Authority

	PY-1 & Earlier	PY	CY
	-2006	2007	2008
Planning Budgetary Resources	0.070	0.082	0.000
Acquisition Budgetary Resources	58.756	3.708	3.050
Maintenance Budgetary Resources	17.336	2.180	2.164
Government FTE Cost	4.104	0.520	0.536
# of FTEs	64	8	8

Note: For the cross-agency investments, this table should include all funding (both managing partner and partner agencies).

Government FTE Costs should not be included as part of the TOTAL represented.

2. Will this project require the agency to hire additional FTE's?

no

PERFORMANCE

In order to successfully address this area of the exhibit 300, performance goals must be provided for the agency and be linked to the annual performance plan. The investment must discuss the agency's mission and strategic goals, and performance measures (indicators) must be provided. These goals need to map to the gap in the agency's strategic goals and objectives this investment is designed to fill. They are the internal and external performance benefits this investment is expected to deliver to the agency (e.g., improve efficiency by 60 percent, increase citizen participation by 300 percent a year to achieve an overall citizen participation rate of 75 percent by FY 2xxx, etc.). The goals must be clearly measurable investment outcomes, and if applicable, investment outputs. They do not include the completion date of the module, milestones, or investment, or general goals, such as, significant, better, improved that do not have a quantitative measure.

Agencies must use the following table to report performance goals and measures for the major investment and use the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Performance Reference Model (PRM). Map all Measurement Indicators to the corresponding Measurement Area and Measurement Grouping identified in the PRM. There should be at least one Measurement Indicator for each of the four different Measurement Areas (for each fiscal year). The PRM is available at www.egov.gov. The table can be extended to include performance measures for years beyond FY 2009.

	Fiscal Year	Strategic Goal Supported	Measurement Area	Measurement Grouping	Measurement Indicator	Baseline	Planned Improvement to the Baseline	Actual Results
1	2007	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Mission and Business Results	Central Fiscal Operations	Number of transactions processed (to improve productivity and financial management capability	1,002,328 transactions during Fiscal Year 2006	Increase total transactions processed over Fiscal Year 2006 to 1,032,397.	876,862 transactions processed as of 6/30/2007
2	2007	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Customer Results	Response Time	Percentage of calls to the help desk answered within 20 seconds (to ensure timeliness and customer responsiveness	Baseline % of help desk calls answered within 20 seconds to be established during Fiscal Year 2007 (data not available in Fiscal Year 2006)	95% of help desk calls answered within 20 seconds	95% of help desk calls answered within 20 seconds achieved as of 6/30/07
3	2007	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Technology	Availability	Percent availability with completion of system enhancement (to ensure accessibility)	99% availability rate achieved based on Fiscal Year 2006 application and existing improvements	Maintain 99% availability while continuing to implement enhancements to the system	99% availability achieved with completion of system enhancement as of 6/30/2007
4	2007	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Processes and Activities	Financial Management	Reduce number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) to increase system efficiencies	51 Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) in Fiscal Year 2006	Decrease total number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) from Fiscal Year 2006 to 48.	14 Operational Problem Reports through 6/30/2007
5	2008	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Mission and Business Results	Central Fiscal Operations	Number of transactions processed (to improve productivity and financial management	995,384 transactions during Fiscal Year 2007	Increase total transactions processed over Fiscal Year 2007 to 1,063,368.	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2008

					capability		
6	2008	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Customer Results	Response Time	Percentage of calls to the help desk answered within 20 seconds (to ensure timeliness and customer responsiveness	95% of help desk calls answered within 20 seconds achieved during Fiscal Year 2007	Increase total percentage of help desk calls answered within 20 seconds to 96% versus Fiscal Year 2007	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2008
7	2008	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Technology	Availability	Percent availability with completion of system enhancements (to ensure accessibility)	99% availability rate achieved based on Fiscal Year 2007 application and existing improvements	Maintain 99% availability while continuing to implement enhancements to the system	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2008
8	2008	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Processes and Activities	Financial Management	Reduce number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) to increase system efficiencies	15 operational problem reports (OPRs) in Fiscal Year 2007	Decrease total number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) from Fiscal Year 2007 to 45.	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2008
9	2009	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Mission and Business Results	Central Fiscal Operations	Number of transactions processed (to improve productivity and financial management capability	1,063,368 transactions projected during Fiscal Year 2008	Increase total transactions processed over Fiscal Year 2008 to 1,095,269.	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2009
10	2009	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Customer Results	Response Time	Percentage of calls to the help desk answered within 20 seconds (to ensure timeliness and customer responsiveness	96% projected help desk calls answered within 20 seconds during Fiscal Year 2008	Increase total percentage of help desk calls answered within 20 seconds to 97% versus Fiscal Year 2008	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2009
11	2009	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Technology	Availability	Percent availability with completion of system enhancements (to ensure accessibility)	99% availability rate achieved based on Fiscal Year 2008 application and existing improvements	Maintain 99% availability while continuing to implement enhancements to the system	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2009
12	2009	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Processes and Activities	Financial Management	Reduce number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) to increase	45 projected Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) from Fiscal Year	Decrease total number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) from Fiscal	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year

					system efficiencies	2008	Year 2008 to 41.	2009
13	2010	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Mission and Business Results	Central Fiscal Operations	Number of transactions processed (to improve productivity and financial management capability	1,095,269 transactions projected during Fiscal Year 2009	Increase total transactions processed over Fiscal Year 2009 to 1,128,127.	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2010
14	2010	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Customer Results	Response Time	Percentage of calls to the help desk answered within 20 seconds (to ensure timeliness and customer responsiveness	97% projected help desk calls answered within 20 seconds to 98% versus Fiscal Year 2009	Increase total percentage of help desk calls answered within 20 seconds to 98% versus Fiscal Year 2009	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2010
15	2010	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Technology	Availability	Percent availability with completion of system enhancements (to ensure accessibility)	99% availability rate achieved based on Fiscal Year 2009 application and existing improvements	Maintain 99% availability while continuing to implement enhancements to the system	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2010
16	2010	Manage the U.S. Government's Finances Effectively	Processes and Activities	Financial Management	Reduce number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) to increase system efficiencies	41 projected Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) in Fiscal Year 2009	Decrease total number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) from Fiscal Year 2009 to 37.	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2010

EA
In order to successfully address this area of the business case and capital asset plan you must ensure the investment is included in the agency's EA and Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process, and is mapped to and supports the FEA. You must also ensure the business case demonstrates the relationship between the investment and the business, performance, data, services, application, and technology layers of the agency's EA.
1. Is this investment included in your agency's target enterprise architecture?
yes
2. Is this investment included in the agency's EA Transition Strategy?
yes
2.a. If yes, provide the investment name as identified in the Transition Strategy provided in the agency's most recent annual EA Assessment.
Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC)
3. Is this investment identified in a completed (contains a target architecture) and approved segment architecture?
yes
3.a. If yes, provide the name of the segment architecture as provided in the agency's most recent annual EA Assessment.
Central Fiscal Operations Segment Architecture Roadmap (FMS)
4. Identify the service components funded by this major IT investment (e.g., knowledge management, content management, customer relationship management, etc.). Provide this information in the format of the following table. For detailed guidance regarding components,

please refer to http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/.

Component: Use existing SRM Components or identify as NEW. A NEW component is one not already identified as a service component in the FEA SRM.

Reused Name and UPI: A reused component is one being funded by another investment, but being used by this investment. Rather than answer yes or no, identify the reused service component funded by the other investment and identify the other investment using the Unique Project Identifier (UPI) code from the OMB Ex 300 or Ex 53 submission.

Internal or External Reuse?: Internal reuse is within an agency. For example, one agency within a department is reusing a service component provided by another agency within the same department. External reuse is one agency within a department reusing a service component provided by another agency in another department. A good example of this is an E-Gov initiative service being reused by multiple organizations across the federal government.

Funding Percentage: Please provide the percentage of the BY requested funding amount used for each service component listed in the table. If external, provide the funding level transferred to another agency to pay for the service.

	Agency Component Name	Agency Component Description	Service Type	Component	Reused Component Name	Reused UPI	Internal or External Reuse?	Funding %
1	Identification and Authentication	Enrollment-web-base secure log-in component.	Security Management	Identification and Authentication	Identification and Authentication	015-00-02-00-01-1070-00	Internal	0
2	Meta Data Management	Information Application Platform that provides direct access to enterprise information and retains control over security, data integrity and IT infrastructure performance.	Data Management	Meta Data Management			No Reuse	0
3	Data Exchange	Web-based financial data exchange component.	Data Management	Data Exchange			No Reuse	75
4	Internal Controls	Web-based security controls to restrict users access to the application functions or data.	Financial Management	Internal Controls			No Reuse	0
5	Configuration Management	Comprehensive lifecycle support component tracks critical history and status information for all software components, and coordinates and communicates all development activities.	Management of Processes	Configuration Management			No Reuse	0

6	Instrumentation and Testing	Full system de-bugging and user acceptance testing component.	Development and Integration	Instrumentation and Testing			No Reuse	0
7	Access Controls	Management and oversight of system access.	Security Management	Access Control			No Reuse	0

5. To demonstrate how this major IT investment aligns with the FEA Technical Reference Model (TRM), please list the Service Areas, Categories, Standards, and Service Specifications supporting this IT investment.

FEA SRM Component: Service Components identified in the previous question should be entered in this column. Please enter multiple rows for FEA SRM Components supported by multiple TRM Service Specifications.

Service Specification: In the Service Specification field, Agencies should provide information on the specified technical standard or vendor product mapped to the FEA TRM Service Standard, including model or version numbers, as appropriate.

	SRM Component	Service Area	Service Category	Service Standard	Service Specification (i.e., vendor and product name)
1	Data Exchange	Component Framework	Presentation / Interface	Static Display	
2	Meta Data Management	Component Framework	Data Management	Reporting and Analysis	
3	Configuration Management	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Software Engineering	Software Configuration Management	
4	Internal Controls	Service Access and Delivery	Access Channels	Other Electronic Channels	
5	Access Control	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Delivery Servers	Web Servers	
6	Instrumentation and Testing	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Software Engineering	Test Management	
7	Access Control	Service Access and Delivery	Access Channels	Web Browser	
8	Access Control	Component Framework	Security	Supporting Security Services	
9	Meta Data Management	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Database / Storage	Storage	
10	Meta Data Management	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Database / Storage	Storage	
11	Access Control	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Delivery Servers	Application Servers	
12	Internal Controls	Service Interface and Integration	Integration	Enterprise Application Integration	
13	Identification and Authentication	Service Access and Delivery	Service Requirements	Authentication / Single Sign-on	
14	Identification and Authentication	Service Access and Delivery	Service Requirements	Authentication / Single Sign-on	

6. Will the application leverage existing components and/or applications across the Government (i.e., FirstGov, Pay.Gov, etc)?

no

PART TWO

RISK

You should perform a risk assessment during the early planning and initial concept phase of the investment's life-cycle, develop a risk-adjusted life-cycle cost estimate and a plan to eliminate, mitigate or manage risk, and be actively managing risk throughout the investment's life-cycle.

Answer the following questions to describe how you are managing investment risks.

1. Does the investment have a Risk Management Plan?

yes

1.a. If yes, what is the date of the plan?

2007-04-20

1.b. Has the Risk Management Plan been significantly changed since last year's submission to OMB?

no

3. Briefly describe how investment risks are reflected in the life cycle cost estimate and investment schedule:

At the onset of the investment, the integrated program team conducted a thorough risk assessment (including but not limited to feasibility, security, cost, and schedule risks) which allowed for early schedule and lifecycle cost adjustment. The assessment was conducted and is updated in accordance with Treasury Bureau guidance and time frames, allowing for adjustments to management and mitigation strategies. The project team proactively monitors project risk and updates its risk registry, including assessing impact to investment cost and schedule (if any) on a regular basis. Furthermore, IPAC incorporates risk mitigation strategies directly in the project schedule, by developing cost and schedule estimates for several alternatives that can meet the business objectives of required system enhancements. If the preferred alternative for meeting a particular milestone is associated with a high risk, an alternative work plan is developed that will allow for forward movement without disrupting the critical path end dates. This approach may require some amount of rework, once the release is in production, in order to fully meet the final business objectives. The remaining work is incorporated into the schedule and cost of a subsequent release, once the risk level has been minimized. IPAC lifecycle costs also reflect this strategy. The decision to include outstanding work in a subsequent release often hinges on the scope of that release. The remaining work is included into a system release where similar functionality is being enhanced, so that resources already allotted are leveraged to finalize any outstanding effort, to avoid cost overruns.

COST & SCHEDULE

1. Does the earned value management system meet the criteria in ANSI/EIA Standard 748?

no

2. Is the CV% or SV% greater than ± 10%?

no

3. Has the investment re-baselined during the past fiscal year?

no